

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1322.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN:

BY E. M. BRISTON.

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He Left a Heavy Property.

This is the closing sentence of a recent story, and it suggests some reflections. What a pity he was obliged to leave it! He had taken great delight in accumulating it. As he added field to field, farm to farm, he looked with pride upon his extensive domain, conscious that he was the largest land holder in his county. His cattle, if not wandering upon a thousand hills, ranged over more than that number of acres of rich pasturage. Stocks, notes, bonds, mortgages crowded his safe. And it was all the fruit of his own industry, energy and good judgment. The rest of usury and the canker of extortion had not scarred any of his gold. It was well and fairly earned, and he loved it all the more because it was so. It grieved him to leave his large property, to depart from the world as poor as he came into it, and to enter the other world utterly destitute of the wealth he so much loved in this. But he had to leave every cent of it.

He might have taken it with him. Rather let us say, he might have sent it forward in advance of him. As the capitalist who contemplates moving to a foreign country, converts his property into drafts, and remits from time to time to the land of his future residence, so he might have made remittances to that undiscovered country; so that on his arrival there, he would find abundant treasures laid up in heaven for him.

Every dollar which he had given consecrating it with sincere prayer—to assist in carrying the glad tidings of salvation to the ends of the earth—every contribution in aid of the many christian enterprises for the glory of God and the good of man—every cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of a disciple—every tear of pious sympathy for the suffering—every gift of kindly charity to the needy—would have added to the store of his durable riches. He might have been rich toward God, and a joint-heir with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. If it was sad for him to leave that large property, how much sadder that he sent none before him!

It is much more pleasant to go to, than to leave a large property. The man who, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, closes his eyes upon this life, goes to take possession of a large property. He owned not a foot of land on earth; but for him, sweet fields beyond the flood stand dressed in living green. His food here was coarse, perhaps scanty; but there he would eat freely from the tree of life which yields twelve manner of fruits. His garments were plain and poor; but there he shall be clothed in white robes, washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. He associates here with those who are despised and rejected of men; but there his companions will be an innumerable company of angels and the general assembly and Church of the first born. Who would not rather go to a large property than to leave it?—Exchange.

Going! Going! Gone! "Going" going! cried an auctioneer, "will no one give more for this valuable piece of furniture, the property of a soldier's wife who sells it? Ah, Mr. Auctioneer, pause there! Sell it for what? Because she is forced to do so by the enormous prices which everything demands? It may be so; but look behind the curtain. There hover around that mother a bevy of half-clad, sorrow looking children. A few months since you may have noticed them merry and healthful. Their laughter was merry on the play ground. But whence this change? The father whose stalwart muscles were accustomed to provide sustenance for the little world at home has gone off to the war. He has braved the snows and winds of many a hard campaign; while his family have met hunger with a courage not less noble than that which nerved his arm on the battle field. One by one the articles of furniture have disappeared from his home, and now the cherished piano must go. "Going" going! and for what? To buy bread? Aye that is the price demanded for it! A short succor from the gnawing pangs of hunger. Clothes to protect those shivering limbs from the biting frost. Life—life, that is the word—life comes at the cost of the piano that was once a luxury in a happy home. With it the wife and mother were accustomed to make cheerful the evening after the day's toil. Perhaps the daughter's fingers had begun to wander over the keys. But alas! it must go. And the hand that was accustomed to fly over its keys must fly the swift needle to earn a scant pittance. The world looks on with pity, and then

passes by. The speculator grows rich with the food he snatches from their mouths, but no one lends a helping hand. They must toil on—suffer on—go on—(going)—the joys that clustered around life. Going—the health that made their cheeks rosy. Going—the last dim ray of happiness that beamed in glory on the home altar. Going—one by one—the charms that spoke of happiness are going: going! gone!—Confederacy.

The Hour of Prayer.

How quietly the still hour of twilight steals on. The sun's last golden ray, which lingers so long upon the eastern mountain, as "if parting were sweet sorrow," has disappeared. The last rosy tint is fading from the evening cloud. A deeper shadow settles over the valley. One by one "night's unwearied watchers" shine out in their "far off depths." The bird folds its weary wings within its little nest. The murmur of the bee is still. "The busy hum of man" is hushed. For a brief space the restless world reposes. It is the hour of prayer and meditation—the Sabbath of the day.

"All is so still, so soft in earth and air. You scarce would start to meet a spirit there;

Secure that naught of evil could delight To walk in such a scene on such a night." It breathes its own blessed quiet over the Christian's spirit, and disposes him to deep and earnest communings with himself, and with his Father. The world loses its hold upon his heart; wealth, pleasures, honors, earth's vain array, seem now but what they are—illusions, fleeting shadows. Care and vexations, which, perhaps, too much occupied his mind, and ruffled his temper during the day, now sink into their real insignificance. He lifts his eyes to the magnificent firmament above him, and feels he is but a speck, an atom, in the vast creation; he thinks of his immortal spirit, and the priceless ransom paid for it, and knows it outweighs the worth of worlds.

CONVERTED SOLDIER.—A soldier becoming visibly religious, met with no little sailing both from his comrades and officers. He was a servant of one of the latter. At length his employer asked him, "Richard, what good has your religion done you?" "Sir, before I was religious, I used to get drunk; now I am sober. I used to neglect your business; now I perform it diligently." The officer was silenced and seemed to be satisfied. "For so it is the will of God, that in well doing, ye put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

The Mayor and City Council of Marietta have tendered to the Confederate States five acres of land, adjoining the city cemetery, as a burial ground for such soldiers as may die at that place.—Mississippi.]

A new "Arrival" from "the front" yesterday, was relating an amusing freak of the Texas Cavalry, at Rome. He says that they disguised themselves in Federal uniforms, made a dash upon the Georgia Militia and captured their batteries. The Governor had better look to his military laurels.—Rebel.

SAM'L J. LOWRIE
Attorney at Law
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office in Braxley Building, opposite Kerns Hotel.
Feb. 13, 1863

PAPER.

OFFICE OF C. E. OAKS, WOODS, & SONS, N. C. June 24, 1863.
This article is a long manuscript, largely at various points in the Confederacy, but the scarcity of rag bids fair to interfere seriously with the manufacture.
In the manufacture of cartridge paper used in the fabrication of ammunition, raw cotton can be used if a certain proportion of hemp be mixed with it.
I am authorized by the Ordnance Department to purchase material for the purpose, and I take this method of appealing to the people to assist me in collecting old rags, bagging, waste cordage &c., or any of old hemp.
A good price will be paid for the above material varying from 10 to 25 cents per pound according to condition, locality &c.
I will also pay 40 cents per pound for old seap lead delivered at the works.
June 26, '63—417

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
OUR New Style BATA, the "EMERALDA," for Ladies and Misses, are just open, and attracting general admiration, also other new and handsome styles at

April 27, '63—U
"NORTH CAROLINA POWDER MILLS."
1,000 Lbs. Superior, Blasting Powder for sale.
A. W. DAVIS, Pres.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of A. C. STROMA, deceased, will present the same to my Attorney, Thos. H. BROWN, Aug 26—U

ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. H. BROWN has been authorized to announce R. A. BROWN as a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.
July 15, 1863—U

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An Act to Amend an Act, Entitled "Militia."

Section 1. Be it further enacted, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia for local and temporary service, and to hold men between the ages of sixteen and forty five years, or such period thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for public defence. He shall cause the militia called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law to be divided into companies of not less than fifty or more than one hundred privates, who shall select the company officers; and no officer of said districts shall form a smaller number than a company, or more than one or more companies, such number may be attached to any adjacent district and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions or regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall also be commissioned officers; the same number of privates for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted: That the officers and men shall be subjected to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall be exempted from service under this act the following, to wit: The officers of the State, with their clerks and Secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial districts, clerks of courts of record, marshals and clerks, jailors, registers, county treasurers and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths, who shall be established shops in each county, and a miller for each public mill; the ministers of the gospel; the employees of the insane asylum, and institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction to such officer as the Government may appoint, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second lieutenants.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification [Rescinded 10, 1863—U]

INSANE ASYLUM.
THE Board of Directors of this Institution wish to sell the office of MATRON now vacant. None other than unaccompanied females need apply. For further information respecting the duties of the office, apply to the undersigned, ED. C. FISHER, Physician and Superintendent.
Aug. 12, '63—42m

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Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road

and
Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R.

Off and after Tuesday, September 1st, 1863, Passenger Trains making close connections with Atlantic Coast will run as follows:

Leave Charlotte for Columbia, daily at 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Leave Columbia for Charlotte, daily at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Leave Salisbury for Charlotte, daily (except Sundays) at 7 a. m.
Leave Charlotte for Salisbury, daily (except Sundays) at 9 p. m.

THOS. R. SHARP, Superintendent

WILKINSON, CHARLOTTE & RICHMOND RAILROAD.

Off and after Monday, the 1st of Sep., Passenger Trains making close connections with Atlantic Coast will run as follows:

Leave Charlotte for Richmond, daily (except Sundays) at 7 a. m.
Leave Richmond for Charlotte, daily (except Sundays) at 9 p. m.

THOS. R. SHARP, Superintendent

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THOS. R. SHARP, Superintendent

WILLIAMS & OATES

have this day associated with them "In the Merchandise and Commission business"

LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS OATES & Co.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec. 3-17.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are situated in Western North Carolina, about 17 miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALK, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasant, abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced physician and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors the 1st JULY.

Board per week..... \$5.00
Board per month..... \$25.00
Baths will leave Morganton for the Springs, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

One fourth of this property with Three Hundred acres of land attached would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

J. K. FENHOUSE.

May 15, '63—417

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

At their old stand, on Trade Street, keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Orders for Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c., promptly and carefully filled.

Also, Cotton in lots, suitable for factories; 100 boxes Tobacco, various grades.

J. K. FENHOUSE.

May 15, '63—417

HOUSE FOR RENT.

HOLLY and LOT on the corner of 1st and 2nd Streets, in the heart of the city. The house is a good garden abundantly supplied with provisions. A coal burner and washer can be had in the house. Apply at 111 N. 2nd St.

July 9, '63—17

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED A substitute, immediately, for which a letter will be sent to the Editor of the Bulletin.

June 20-17

MERCHANT TAILORING.

With undisturbed having received two years' worth of the best of the world's goods, in the line of business, such as Military and Business Clothing, Hats, Boots, shoes, &c., &c.

A new store of goods, new styles, and the public's rapidly changing tastes, will be promptly and carefully supplied. Have competent workmen, and can supply any other establishment in making a good fit, and I warrant my work to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. R. M. ROBINSON, an experienced tailor, is engaged in this establishment, and we will be pleased to wait upon his friends.

March 18, 1863—17

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate States, within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 5 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 5 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patrons of business are given an opportunity to add the Government to their list of customers, rather than to private agents.

L. W. WILKINS.

Charlotte, March 20, 1863—17

THE Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro Argus, Raleigh Observer and the following Friends are requested to copy the above and forward.

Shoes for sale.

WE are now manufacturing to order, and all orders filled promptly. Ladies' calf skin Boots and gaiters. Gaiters do.

Good French bottomed, double sole Shoes. Ladies' Bragues and gaiters, all styles and kinds wanted. Have some very large sizes on hand.

JOHN F. BULL.

Minut Street, Charlotte N. C.

July 14, '63—17

LATEST IMPORTATION.

Good quality of Black ALPACCA GOODS, Dresses, assorted colors. French lawns, equally as cheap as Calico. Brown Flax Thread, Black and White &c. Buttons, Military Gait Buttons, Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes, &c.

KAMWILLER & BRO.

July 8, 1863—17

BACON WANTED.

THE Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company desires 500 lbs of BACON or its hands will pay cash or coupon if desired. Call at this office.

A. H. MARSH, Agent.

Charlotte, Aug 1-17

